sparse, very short and fine to moderate and coarser (probably abraded).

Ventral surfaces black, shining, rather closely, finely punctate, moderately clothed with long, fine, appressed, ashy-yellow setae; epimeron sub-quadrate, only slightly narrower in middle than at either end, somewhat more densely punctate than other ventral surfaces; dorsal margin with narrow impunctate band; abdominal segments 1 and 5 subequal, very dark brown on median area, 2 slightly longer than 3 or 4, 2, 3 and 4 black with yellow posterior margin; all segments closely, finely, shallowly punctate centrally, very densely, very finely granulate laterally; legs piceous black, shining, dark brown distally, punctures very fine and shallow, sparse; fore tibiae with three long, acute marginal teeth, the proximal slightly smaller than the other two, 4 apical teeth, the outer two distinctly larger; middle tibiae with two marginal teeth, the distal being larger, and five apical teeth, the outer two largest; hind tibiae with two marginal teeth, the proximal much smaller and blunter, and four subequal apical teeth.

Holotype: Female. Length 9.6 mm. (U. S. National Museum collection).

Paratypes: 10, same data as type.

Type Locality: Totonicapan, Guatemala.

Host: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from Guatemala.

Five paratypes are in Dr. Becker's collection, and five paratypes are in the author's collection.

REFERENCE

HOPKINS, A. D. 1909 (June). The Genus *Dendroctonus*, Contributions toward a monograph of the scolytid beetles, part I. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bur. Ent. Tech. Series No. 17, Part I.

AN EUROPEAN WEEVIL IN U. S.

An European weevil, Stomodes gyrosicollis Boh., has become established in the United States. Specimens of this important economic species were collected in 1952 and 1953 by the author at Augusta, Maine. It is a potential pest of alfalfa and other crops. The determination of this species has been confirmed by Miss R. E. Warner of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A. E. Brower, Augusta, Maine